FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

31 OCTOBER 1985

Lebanon

A Soviet Embassy statement broadcast by Beirut radio expressed gratitude to all those who helped secure the release of the three kidnapped Soviet diplomats, who were freed and returned to the Embassy 30 October. As for the kidnappers, the radio cited an Islamic Liberation Organization statement viewing the diplomats' release as evidence of the kidnappers' "good intentions" toward the Soviet Union. The release also shows their intention to resume the "jihad" against the United States and Israel so that the "others" can correct their political line and respect their commitments to Tripoli, the statement maintained. Voice of Lebanon radio cited an AFP report that Progressive Socialist Party officials conducted the negotiations which secured the Soviets' release.

Israel

Israel and the CSSR will exchange diplomatic representatives soon following recent "secret contacts," *HADASHOT* reported. Hungary is also prepared to open a "representation" in Israel simultaneous with an Israeli representative's arrival in Budapest, according to Jerusalem radio. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, in an interview with Jerusalem television, confirmed "some positive signs" from East Europe, stating that one Warsaw Pact member wants to "strengthen ties" with Israel while another shows signs of wanting "progress beyond what was discussed" at the United Nations with the country's foreign minister. Shamir also denied "rumors" that the Soviet Union is changing its policy on Jewish emigration, and Israeli officials cited by Jerusalem radio likewise stressed that there are no indications that reports of the possible emigration of thousands of Soviet Jews are true.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres denied that he and King Husayn have drawn up a secret document on the future of Judaea and Samaria, describing reports to this effect as "imaginary nonsense," Jerusalem radio reported.

PLO Affairs

Reporting the outcome of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's 28 October talks with King Husayn, the Dubayy paper *AL-BAYAN* stated that they concluded a new agreement to organize Palestinian-Jordanian relations, according to WAKH. 'Arafat reportedly promised to show more flexibility on UN Resolutions 242 and 338 and to restrict armed struggle to the occupied territories, while Husayn pledged not to seek any unilateral settlements or attempt to bypass the PLO. In another development, Palestinian sources cited by Amman's *AKHBAR AL-USBU'* said the PLO Executive Committee may suspend Palestine Liberation Front leader Muhammad 'Abbas from PLO membership because of the *Achille Lauro* affair.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraq carried out successful air attacks 30 October against the Iranian Cyrus and Ardeshir oil fields and the Khark Island installations, according to a General Command communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio. Iranian claims of shooting down one of the attacking planes, reported by Tehran Radio, were denied by an Iraqi military spokesman, who described the claims as "sheer lies" intended to discount the "serious effects" of the daily Iraqi air raids, according to INA.

Kuwaiti-Hungarian Arms Deal

Kuwait and Hungary have reached an agreement whereby Kuwait will purchase Hungarian military and "anti-electronic war equipment," according to a Defense Ministry spokesman cited by KUNA.

Syria's Foreign Relations

The Arab League committee seeking to reconcile Iraq and Syria has not yet achieved tangible results, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz noted in a statement cited by KUNA.

Pakistan

Pakistan has demanded that Afghanistan immediately release the Pakistani Qandahar Consular official whose "illegal arrest constitutes a blatant violation of the Pakistani mission's diplomatic privileges," according to Karachi radio.

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Nur, Officials Tour Qandahar, Meet Local Leaders

LD302347 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Warm greetings and good wishes from Babrak Karmal, PDPA Central Committee General secretary and DRA Revolutionary Council President were conveyed by Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee to various tribes and clans of Qandahar Province who also expressed appreciation for their all-round readiness towards the defense of the glorious April Revolution's lofty aspirations.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that on 28 October Nur Ahmad Nur visited the Qandahar Province training center of military Corps II; the training center of Armored Brigade 7; a tank battalion; and Division 15 of Qandahar military corps. He drew the attention of the officers, NCO's, and soldiers of these units to their heavy tasks and responsibilities for the people, homeland, and revolution.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that Nur Ahmad Nur, accompanied by Abdul Majid Sarboland, Council of Ministers vice chairman, met with representatives and elders of various Popalzay; Babrakzay; Alakozay; Nurzay, and Alizay tribes in Qandahar City and spoke with them about the valuable resolutions and decisions of the Loya Jirga and the High Tribal Jirga.

According to another report, Nur Ahmad Nur and Abdul Majid Sarboland toured various border and sarandoy units in the Maruf and Spin Buldak districts, Qandahar Province, yesterday and participated in a joint meeting of the aforementioned district's joint headquarters. During this visit, Nur Ahmad Nur and Abdul Majid Sarboland participated in a meeting of the Eshaqzay and Barakzay tribes and once again drew their attention to their revolutionary tasks before them under the country's present conditions.

Nur Ahmad Nur and Abdul Majid Sarboland also took part in a gathering and meeting of the tribes and clans residing in Spin Buldak and the Achekzay and Nurzay tribes, and spoke with them in detail about the decisions of the Loya Jirga and the High Tribal Jirga towards defending the April Revolution's lofty aspirations and shielding the country's borders in the face of the enemies of revolution.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that Nur Ahmad Nur, accompanied by Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and Abdul Majid Sarboland, met with the elders and leaders of the Popalzai and Panjwai tribes in Qandahar City today.

Nur Ahmad Nur, accompanied by the commander of the Qandahar military corps, the provincial party committee secretary, and the governor of Qandahar then visited the Qandahar provincial party committee and issued necessary instructions regarding the repairs of the party committee building in Qandahar and the hotel in Qandahar City.

Politburo's Najibullah Attends Paktia Meetings

LD310213 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Najibullah, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and head of KHAD [State Information Services], yesterday at a tribal assembly conveyed greetings and best wishes from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, to the officers, men, and personnel of the Number One Tribal Regiment, and to the people of (Rod-i Ahmadzay), Seyyed Karam district, Paktia Province. The greetings were warmly welcomed by the audience.

In referring to the valuable decisions of the high border tribes assembly, Najibullah said that the convocation and decisions of this assembly once again proved that the fraternal tribes and clans of Afghanistan are safeguarding the borders of the country in unity and with cohesion, and in accordance with the decisions of this high assembly are prepared for every sacrifice and devotion for the confident proteciton of the borders.

According to another report, the session of the joint headquarters of Paktia Province was held yesterday in Gardeyz, which also was attended by Najibullah.

At this session, attended by ('Abdul Spantgar), who is in charge of the Central Committee's Popularization, Propaganda, and Training Department, a report about the work and activities of the party and government organs during the first 6 months of this year on the implementation of complex plan in the field of socioeconomic and political developments was presented by the secretary of the Paktia Province Provincial Party Committee.

The officials of the relevant organs then presented a series of specific proposals regarding their work. After discussions the necessary decisions were made.

Najibullah assessed the work of the session and drew the attention of the members of the Paktia Province joint headquarters to their duties and responsibilities in light of the Party's Central Committee plenums and action program of the party.

According to another report from Gardeyz, Najibullah yesterday took part in the session of a KHAD leadership delegation in Paktia Province. In his speech, he specified the work directions of the relevant departments.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Arrives on 5-day Visit

BK300955 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The Malaysian foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, arrived in New Delhi today on a 5-day official visit. He was received at the airport by the external affairs minister, Mr B.R. Bhagat. Talking to newsmen, Mr Rithauddeen said he will exchange with Indian leaders views on various international matters, particularly on regional issues. He complimented India for playing a major role in the Nonaligned Movement.

He said he will discuss with Mr Bhagat his country's assessment of the recent Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Nassau with particular reference to South Africa and apartheid. Mr Rithauddeen said the Malaysian prime minister is very much concerned at the developments in South Africa and favored immediate steps to eradicate apartheid. The visiting dignatory is calling on the president this evening. He will call on the prime minister Friday.

Cooperation To Be Strengthened

BK301609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] India and Malaysia have decided to take positive steps to strengthen bilateral economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. They have also agreed to work together for reducing tension in their region. Speaking at a dinner in honor of the visiting Malaysian foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, in New Delhi today, the external affairs minister, Mr B.R. Bhagat, said both the countries are taking steps to put the bilateral trade on a more healthy footing. He also expressed confidence that India and Malaysia can constructively cooperate in finding solutions to the problems in Southeast Asia.

The Malaysian foreign minister urged India to play a positive role in the search for a durable political solution in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. He said India's position of influence places it in a unique role to undertake such a mission. He said being members of the Nonaligned Movement, India and Malaysia are committed to upholding world peace, justice, cooperation and elimination of apartheid.

Mr Rithauddeen, who arrived in New Delhi today on a 5-day official visit called on the president, Giani Zail Singh, this evening. They were together for about half an hour. Mr Rithauddeen will meet the prime minister on Friday.

Radio Cites Communique on Gandhi-Gorbachev Talks

BK270301 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, had wide-ranging talks with the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, during an unscheduled visit to Moscow yesterday. A communique issued by Kremlin said the two leaders met alone and discussed questions of Indo-Soviet relations and topical international problems of mutual interest. The communique said they reviewed with satisfaction the bilateral relations based on the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation. They also reiterated their resolve to promote cooperation in various fields and to intensify their interaction in the international arena not only in the interest of the peoples of the two nations but also for the cause of peace and security in Asia and the whole world, the communique added.

The Soviet news agency TASS said Mr Gorbachev referred to the Soviet proposal to the Americans on reducing nuclear arms. If implemented, he said, the Soviet proposal will lead to a real breakthrough in the development of international relations. Mr Gorbachev also expressed his appreciation of India's contribution to the overall efforts for ensuring peace and international security.

Mr Gandhi affirmed India's adherence to the cause of peace and progress, independence of peoples, equal cooperation of states, struggle for disarmament, and prevention of the nuclear catastrophe. He said the Soviet Union's proposals for preventing militarization of space and radical reduction of strategic nuclear arms are important.

The Kremlin communique added that the talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual udnerstanding. Last night, the prime minister and his wife watched a performance of a ballet at Moscow's famed Bolshoy Theater. Mr Gandhi is returning home today.

'Full Text' of Gandhi Message to UN on Namibia

BK301525 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1442 GMT 30 Oct 85

["Full Text" of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's message to a meeting of the UN Council on Namibia in New York on 28 October]

[Text] The observance this year of the week of solidarity with the people of Namibia and their liberation movement [SWAPO], the South West Africa People's Organisation, marks the commencement of the 20th year of direct United Nations responsibility over Namibia. Next year, it will be two decades since the General Assembly terminated South Africa's mandate. The inability of the world organisation to bring about Namibia's independence is not a happy reflection on its authority and credibility.

The unrelenting ordeal of the people of Namibia is an affront to the conscience of mankind and a direct challenge to the United Nations. How much longer will the organisation tolerate South Africa's temerity? When will it overcome the paralysis of will that seems to afflict those who still shield South Africa from effective censure?

India and the movement of nonaligned countries have stood steadfast by the Namibia people, led by SWAPO as their sole and authentic representative. We shall remain unlagging in our support until the racist colonial occupiers of Namibia are banished from its soil and Namibia finds its rightful place in the comity of free nations.

Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) constitutes the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibia question. It is imperative that the United Nations plan contained therein be implemented without further delay and without preconditions. The advancement of irrelevant and extraneous preconditions undermine that plan and are clearly unacceptable. So are Pretoria's attempts to impose an internal settlement. All such designs have been universally condemned and categorically rejected.

The nonaligned believe that comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of U.N. Charter are the only effective way to overcome Pretoria's intransigence. Meanwhile, the international community must take voluntary measures to isolate the racist regime. India led the way in 1946, as the first country to voluntarily impose comprehensive sanctions. In this context, the rising tide of popular outrage against South Africa is an encouraging phenomenon.

The Council for Namibia, as the legal administering authority for Namibia until independence, has been discharging its responsibility eneretically and with dedication. On the occasion of this week of solidarity I extend to the council my best wishes.

'Press Release' on 28-30 October Talks With Qatar

BK301507 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1433 GMT 30 Oct 85

[30 October press release issued in New Delhi at the conclusion of the 28-30 October Indo-Qatari Joint Committee meeting in New Delhi]

[Text] The first meeting of Indo-Qatari Joint Committee was held in New Delhi from October 28 to 30, 1985 in a spirit of warmth, cordiality, and mutual understanding which has traditionally characterised relations between India and Qatar. The Indian delegation was led by Mr N.P. Jain, secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs. The Qatari delegation was led by under secretary to the Ministry of Industry and Agriculture His Excellency Mr. Ahmad Abdal Rahman al-Manah. During his stay in Delhi his excellency Mr al-Manah was received by the Minister of State for External Affairs Mr K.R. Narayanan and had useful discussions with the secretaries in the Departments of Agriculture and Fertilizers. He also visited the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa, and the Punjab-Haryana-Delhi Chambers of Commerce.

The two sides had extensive discussions on a wideranging issues. It was agreed that Indian experts would cooperate with Qatar in matters pertaining to desert agriculture, the use of saline ground water, improving horticulture production, investigating problems of animal husbandry, exploitation of marine fishery resources and training of technical personnel.

The two sides exchanged views on increased trade and economic ties. Indian firms have already participated in some construction projects in Qatar. It was decided that organisations like the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Engineers India Limited, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and the National Industrial Development Corporation would hold further discussions for their participation in specific developmental projects in Qatar. The first Indian trade fair is to be held in Qatar in February, 1986, and a number of representatives of trade and industry from India would be visiting Qatar on the occasion. The two sides discussed the possibility of increased Indian exports of items like agricultural products, ores, chemical and allied products, leather, textiles, engineering goods and other items like jewellery, handicrafts and sports goods and continued imports by India of items like urea, sulphur, ethylene and other peto-chemical products. It has been decided that both sides would encourage increased exchanges to facilitate the growth of trade. A delegation of the Qatari Chambers of Commerce has been invited to visit New Delhi for the India International Trade Fair in November 1985.

Qatar is planning to develop its natural gas resources. India and Qatar have decided to initiate studies on various proposals for the mutual benefit in utilisation of natural gas which Qatar is to commence producing in its north field. It was agreed to hold a festival of Indian films in Qatar in 1986 and to exchange television programmes in languages like Urdu, Hindi, Malayalam and Arabic. It has also been agreed that there will be greater exchanges in sports like football, basketball and volleyball. It was also decided that there would be increased contacts between the two countries in the area of public health services.

Punjab Orders Release of 456 Detainees

BK301605 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The Punjab government today ordered the withdrawal of prosecution criminal cases against 456 more persons. An official spokesman told All India Radio's Chandigarh correspondent that this is in pursuance of the recommendations of the committee headed by the retired judge of the Punjab and Haryana High Court, Justice Surjit Singh Bains.

Meanwhile, the state finance minister, Mr Balwant Singh, told the state assembly today that the center has been requested to review the cases of all those persons arrested from the Golden Temple during the army operation. He was replying to an issue raised by Mr Harbinder Singh, Akali Dal, on the statement made by the chief minister, Mr Barnala, in the house yesterday in this connection. Mr Balwant Singh said the state government will continue its efforts to seek their release.

First Anniversary of Gandhi Death Observed

HK311018 Hong Kong AFP in English 0951 GMT 31 Oct 85

[By Govindan Unny]

[Excerpts] New Delhi, Oct 31 (AFP) — Indians joined public rallies, mass prayers and silent processions nationwide to pay homage to the late prime minister Indira Gandhi on the first anniversary today of her assassination.

In New Delhi, an estimated one million people thronged the sprawling boat club lawns overlooking the presidential palace where her son and successor, Rajiv Gandhi, addressed a rally.

Elaborate security arrangements marked the meeting, with thousands of armed police keeping watch and metal detectors at strategic places screening the people entering the lawns.

The government put the entire 35,000-strong police and paramilitary force in the capital on alert for the day, which has been declared National Integration Day.

Security forces in northern India also were on special alert today. Militant Sikhs have been waging an often violent campaign for a Sikh nation in Punjab where militants had said they would march in observance of the death of Beant Singh, the Sikh killed during Mrs Gandhi's assassination.

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said the pro-militant Sikh students federation Punjab today called for a strike in schools and colleges statewide on November 13 to press their demand for the release of Sikhs detained in Punjab recently.

Mr Gandhi addressed the rally today from a specially erected bullet-proof podium. A 90-foot portrait of Mrs Gandhi, dressed in a while sari with a tri-colour border, beamed at the crowds from the right side of the podium.

"In a way she was not only my mother, bu' the mother of all the poor people of India. She gave everything to the poor people of India throughout her career and finally her own life," he said.

He underlined the role she played in international affairs, particularly her speaking against South Africa's apartheid, and domestic affairs.

"We made progress in science and technology, in improving the lives of the people and in reaching the Antartic during her leadership," he said. The best tribute Indians could pay Indira Gandhi would be to pledge to "work hard and take the nation forward," he said.

In Calcutta, a large gathering pledged at the foot of the Mahatma Gandhi statue to work for the country's "unity and solidarity," PTI reported.

Processions from different parts of the city and adjoining districts had converged at the central square where a portrait of Mrs Gandhi was garlanded.

World leaders paid homage in messages published in a special volumn, "Indira Gandhi — Statesmen, Scholars, Scientists and Friends Remember," released today by the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan said "Her accomplishments are great legacy to her nation and to the world."

Soviet President Andrey Gromyko, in a 1,000-word message, said, "She dreamt about peace forever" and made "enormous positive contribution to the anti-war struggle."

UN Secretary-General Xavier Perez de Cuellar said Mrs Gandhi captured in herself "the drama, the pride, the aspiration and vulnerability of her ancient land, reaching, despite awesome burdens, towards a future of promise and hope."

Government Protests Afghan Arrest of Official

BK301552 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The Pakistani Government has asked the Kabul administration to immediately release Mohammad Shah — a staff member of the Pakistani Consulate in Qandahar. He was arrested when visiting the Qandahar governor's office for official business.

The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad this morning and a strong protest was lodged with him on the illegal arrest of Mohammad Shah. He was told that the Pakistani Government demands the immediate release of Mohammad Shah, as his illegal arrest constitutes a blatant violation of the Pakistani mission's diplomatic privileges and immunity in Afghanistan and the incident is in disregard of the [words indistinct] protection of the mission personnel. The Afghan charge d'affaires was asked to inform his authorities that if they do not refrain from harassing Pakistani mission personnel in Afghanistan and violating their immunity and privileges, the entire responsibility for the consequences will lie with them.

Minister Says Freedom of Press Unrestricted

BK300420 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The federal minister for information and broadcasting, Mr Hamid Nasir Chatha, has said that all clauses of the Constitution that were detrimental to democracy in Pakistan have been deleted through the Constitution Eighth Amendment Bill. In an interview in London he said, now balance has been established between the powers of the president and the prime minister. He said the press and publication ordinance will not be allowed to be a hurdle in the way of freedom of the press and added that a review of the records in the past few months will prove that there is no restriction on the newspapers in the country.

Second Part of Constitution Eighth Amendment Bill

GF291814 Karachi DAWN in English 28 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] Islamabad, Oct 27: The following is the remaining part of the text of the Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill, 1985, as passed by the National Assembly on Oct 16 (partly reported in Sunday issue of DAWN):

17. Amendment of Article 144 of the Constitution.-- In the Constitution, in Article 144, clause (2) shall be omitted.

18. Omission of Article 152a of the Constitution.-- In the Constitution, Article 152a shall be omitted.

19. Substitution of Article 270a of the Constitution.-- In the Constitution, for Article 270a the following shall be substituted, namely:

Proclamation of the fifth day of July, 1977, all president's orders, [P.O.] ordinances, martial law regulations, martial law orders, including the referendum Order, 1984 (P.O. no. 11 of 1984), under which, in consequence of the result of the referendum held on the nineteenth day of December, 1984, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq became the president of Pakistan on the day of the first meeting of the Majlis-e-Shoora (parliament) in joint sitting for the term specified in clause (7) of Article 41, the revival of the Constitution of 1973 Order, 1985 (P.O. no. 14 of 1985), the Constitution (Second Amendment) Order, 1985 (P.O. no. 20 of 1985), the Constitution (Third Amendment) Order 1985 (P.O. no. 24 of 1985), and all other laws made between the fifth day of July 1977 and the date on which this article comes into force are hereby affirmed, adopted and declared, notwithstanding any judgement of any court, to have been validly made by competent authority and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution, shall not be called in question in any court on any ground whatsoever;

Provided that a President's order, martial law regulation or martial law order made after the thirtieth day of September, 1985, shall be confined only to making such provisions as facilitate, or are incidental to, the revocation of the proclamation of the fifth day of July, 1977.

(2) All orders made, proceedings taken and acts done by any authority or by any person, which were made, taken or done, or purported to have been made, taken or done, between the fifth day of July, 1977, and the date on which this article comes into force, in exercise of the powers derived from any proclamation, president's orders, ordinances, martial law regulations, martial law orders, enactments, notifications, rules, orders or bye-laws, or in execution of or in compliance with any order made or sentence passed by any authority in the exercise or purported exercise of powers as aforesaid, shall, notwithstanding any judgement of any court, be deemed to be and always to have been validly made, taken or done and shall not be called in question in any court on any ground whatsoever.

(3) All president's orders, ordinances, martial law regulations, martial law orders, enactments, notifications, rules, orders or bye-laws in force immediately before the date on which this article comes into force shall continue in force until altered, repealed or amended by competent authority.

In this clause, 'competent authority' means, —

(a) in respect of President's Orders, Ordinances, Martial Law Regulations, Martial Law Orders and enactments, the appropriate Legislature; and

(b) in respect of notifications, rules, orders and bye-laws, the authority in which the power to make, alter, repeal or amend the same vests under the law.

(4) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie in any court against any authority or any person, for or on account of or in respect of any order made, proceedings taken or act done whether in the exercise or purported exercise of the powers referred to in clause (2) or in execution of or in compliance with orders made or sentences passed in exercise or purported exercise of such powers.

(5) For the purpose of clauses (1), (2) and (4), all orders made, proceedings taken, acts done or purporting to be made, taken or done by any authority or person shall be deemed to have been made, taken or done in good faith and for the purpose intended to be served thereby.

(6) Such of the President's Orders and Ordinances referred to in clause (1) as are specified in the Seventh Schedule may be amended in the manner provided for amendment of the Constitution, and all other laws referred to in the said clause may be amended by the appropriate Legislature in the manner provided for amendment of such laws. In this article, "President's Orders" includes "President and Chief Martial Law Administrator's Orders" and "Chief Martial Law Administrator's Orders".

20. Addition of new Schedule to the Constitution. — In the Constitution, after the Sixth Schedule, the following new Schedule shall be added, namely:

SEVENTH SCHEDULE
(Article 270A (6).)

Laws to be amended in the manner provided for amendment of the Constitution.
PRESIDENT'S ORDERS

(1) The Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Trust and Peoples Foundation Trust (Renaming and Administration) Order, 1978 (P.O. No. 4 of 1978).

(2) The Cantonments (Urban Immovable Property Tax and Entertainments Duty) Order, 1979 (P.O. No. 13 of 1979).

(3) The Pakistan Defence Officers Housing Authority Order, 1980 (P.O. No. 7 of 1980).

(4) The Foreign Currency Loans (rate of exchange) Order, 1982 (P.O. No. 3 of 1982).

(5) The Establishment of the office of Wafaqi Mohtasib (Ombudsman) Order, 1983 (P.O. No. 1 of 1983).

(6) The Aga Khan University Order, 1983 (P.O. No. 3 of 1983).

(7) The National College of Textile Engineering (Governing Body and Cess) Order, 1983 (P.O. No. 11 1983).

(8) The Lahore University of Management Sciences Order, 1985 (P.O. No. 25 of 1985).
ORDINANCES

(1) The International Islamic University Ordinance, 1985 (XXX of 1985).

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS [subhead]

This bill seeks to amend Articles 48, 51, 56, 58, 59, 60, 75, 90, 91, 101, 105, 106, 112, 116, 130, 144 and 270A and the First and Fourth Schedules of the Constitution to omit Article 152A and to add a new Seventh Schedule thereto.

2. The amendment of Article 48 seeks to omit clause (3) of that Article and make a consequential amendment in clause (2) thereof and also to provide that where the President dissolves the National Assembly, he shall appoint a date not later than ninety days from the date of the dissolution for the holding of a general election to the Assembly.

3. The amendment of Article 51 is intended to continue the reservation of seats for women in the National Assembly until the holding of the third general election to that Assembly.

4. Article 56 is being amended to provide that the President shall address both Houses of the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) at the commencement of the first session after a general election to the National Assembly and at the commencement of the first session of each year.

5. Article 58 is sought to be amended to (a) avoid the dissolution of the National Assembly on the advice of a prime minister against whom a notice of a vote of no-confidence has been given and (b) specify the circumstances in which the National Assembly may be dissolved by the President in his discretion.

6. The amendment of Article 59 seeks to provide (a) for the members of the Senate from the Federal Capital being elected instead of their being chosen and (b) that more or less half the members of the Senate retire on the expiration of the first three years and the rest on the expiration of the next three years. That Article as originally enacted also provided for the members of the Senate retiring in two batches.

7. In line with the amendment of Article 59, it is proposed to amend Article 60 so as to give to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Senate a term of three years instead of two.

8. The amendment of Article 75 seeks to (a) prescribe the period of thirty days for the grant of the President's assent to a bill passed by the Parliament and (b) provide that the President shall not withhold his assent from a bill returned by him to Parliament if it is again passed by Parliament.

9. A new clause is sought to be added to Article 90 so as to avoid any doubt that any of the functions of a Provincial Government under any existing law stand transferred to the President by virtue of that Article.

10. Clause (5) of Article 91 provides that the Prime Minister shall hold office during the pleasure of the president. The said clause is sought to be amended so as to provide that, if the President is satisfied that the Prime Minister does not command the confidence of the majority of the members of the National Assembly, he shall summon the National Assembly and require the prime minister to obtain a vote of confidence from it.

11. The amendment of Article 101 is designed to enable a person who is a permanent resident of a province to be appointed as Governor of that province.

12. Article 105 is sought to be amended to (a) omit a reference to "appropriate minister" from amongst the authorities on whose advice the Governor of a Province is to act and (b) take away the discretionary powers of the Governor.

13. The amendment of Article 106 is intended to continue the reservation of seats for women in the Provincial Assemblies until the holding of the third general election to those Assemblies.

14. Article 112 is sought to be amended to (a) avoid the dissolution of a Provincial Assembly on the advice of a Chief Minister against whom a notice of a vote of no-confidence has been given and (b) specify the circumstances in which the Provincial Assembly may be dissolved by the Governor in his discretion.

15. The amendment of Article 116 seeks to make the same provisions in respect of grant of assent to a bill by a governor as have been proposed in respect of the President's assent to a bill.

16. Article 130 relating to the Chief Minister holding office during the pleasure of the Governor is sought to be amended to make the same provisions as have been proposed in respect of the Prime Minister in Article 91.

17. Now that the amendments made in the Constitution by the revival of the Constitution of 1973 Order, 1985, have abolished the distinction between the procedures applicable to the processing through the two Houses of Parliament all different categories of laws, clause (2) of Article 144 has become redundant and is proposed to be omitted.

18. Clause 19 of the bill seeks to omit Article 152A of the Constitution.

19. The new article which seeks to substitute Article 270A of the Constitution (a) makes specific reference to the Referendum Order, 1984, the revival of the Constitution of 1973 Order, 1985, and two subsequent orders, which are all constitutional measures, amongst the laws validated by the said article and (b) specifies the president's orders for the amendment of which the procedure for amendment of the Constitution will apply and provides that the other laws referred to in clause (1) of that article may be amended by the appropriate legislature in the manner of ordinary legislation.

20. Amendment of the First Schedule is aimed at exempting the Political Parties Act, 1962, from the application of Article 8 of the Constitution.

21. The Federal Legislative List in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution is at present divided into two parts. Part-I of the list enumerates the matters to which provisions of Article 70 of the Constitution (which gave a overriding power to the National Assembly) apply while Part-II enumerates the matters to which the provisions of Article 71 apply.

Now that P.O. No. 14 of 1985 has abolished the distinction between the procedures applicable to the different matters in the Federal Legislative List, it is proposed to amalgamate the entries in the two parts of the list so as to form one consolidated list.

22. As contemplated by clause (6) of the proposed Article 270A of the new Seventh Schedule specifies the president's orders to the amendment of which the procedure for amendment of the Constitution shall apply.

SRI LANKA

Delhi: Opposition Parties Demand Forces Act Repeal

BK310433 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Three opposition parties in Sri Lanka have demanded the repeal of the Mobilization and Supplementary Forces Act. They say that it has posed a threat to the democratic rights of the people. In a joint statement, the three parties said the new law can be used to quell any opposition to its policies as it gives the government the right to conscript any person more than 18 years of age to paramilitary armies.

Tamil Guerrillas Attack Sri Lankan Army Camp

HK300602 Hong Kong AFP in English 0557 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Colombo, Oct 30 (AFP) — Tamil separatist guerrillas have attacked an army camp in northern Sri Lanka, wounding one soldier but failing to cause any serious damage, security sources here said today. The sources said that guerrillas had used rocket-propelled grenades and automatic weapons in their attack on the Thondamannar army camp on the northern tip of the Jaffna Peninsula last night. The shooting went on for about an hour and a half. One soldier was slightly wounded and a building was damaged, the sources said.

This was the second attack on an army camp on the peninsula in a week.

The joint army-police base at the old Dutch fort in the city of Jaffna was attacked with mortars and grenades on Thursday, but the security forces suffered no casualties.

It was not immediately known which guerrilla group was responsible for last night's attack.

Official sources said that Tamil guerrillas had also blown up two electricity transmission line pylons yesterday, disrupting power supplies to the area of the northeastern port city of Trincomalee. The moorings of the pylons, at Thampalakamam, 27 kilometres (17 miles) south of Trincomalee, were blasted with gelignite, the sources said.

Meanwhile, the Sri Lankan Defence Ministry said that security had been tightened in Muttur in the northeast, where clashes between Tamils and Muslims have resulted in the deaths of three persons, including a 14-year-old trainee Muslim priest and his father. The trouble began when Tamil guerrillas shot dead a Muslim after tying him to a lamp post in Muttur on Sunday. A notice hung round his neck said that Haniffa Kalil had been killed for refusing to support the cause of Tamil separatism.

The killing aroused Muslim passions and some Tamil houses were set ablaze. This led to the abduction of 20 Muslims in the area by Tamil guerrillas, and Muslims retaliated by abducting 23 Tamils and holding them hostage. After the intervention of Tamil and Muslim leaders the hostages held by both sides were released and order restored, the ministry said.

Security forces are maintaining their vigilance in case hostilities break out again, sources said.

Tamils Remove Wounded From Jaffna Hospital

HK301154 Hong Kong AFP in English 1118 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Colombo, Oct 30 (AFP) — Tamil militants have removed five wounded colleagues from the Jaffna hospital where medical staff had been forced to treat the injured, residents reported today from the northern capital.

Eight Tamil militants had been injured Sunday when explosives they were handling went off, the sources said. They were taken to hospital where armed militants cordoned off part of the premises and forced doctors to attend them. The militants removed three of the wounded Monday, and the others late yesterday, the sources said. The injured had been making explosives, official sources said earlier.

The sources said the government had complained about the incident to a committee monitoring a ceasefire between the militants and the government.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali earlier said the government could have sent troops into the hospital but did not do so because this could have endangered civilians and hospital staff.

The wounded belonged to the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF), one of five major militant groups that had accepted the ceasefire.

Meanwhile, a leading politician from the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu has urged new Delhi not to thrust a solution on the Sri Lankan Tamils which did not meet their aspirations. P. Nedumaran, an opposition leader in Tamil Nadu said in a statement yesterday that he had spent two weeks among Tamil communities in Sri Lanka and had witnessed their "hardships".

Informed sources said that Mr Nedumara, considered a hawk among Tamil Nadu politicians, may have entered the country illegally without the government's permission.

Khamene'i, Musavi Attend First New Cabinet Session

LD301137 Tehran IRNA in English 1025 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 30, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i presided over the first session of the new cabinet ministers, here Wednesday morning [30 October].

The session was attended by Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi and all members of the new cabinet approved by the Majlis early this week.

Speaking after the session, the president said that the country had a unified cabinet and the ministers were all devout and committed personalities. Therefore, he said, the government will be successful in its mission.

The president, addressing the ministers, expressed his satisfaction over the fact that the Majlis wasted no time in casting vote of confidence for the new cabinet and wished them success in their new mission.

Prime Minister Musavi said that during the session outlines of the new government's policies were discussed. He also thanked the president for his valuable guidelines during his past term of office and stressed the importance of such advises for the new term.

Acting Foreign Minister Meets Palestinian Envoy

LD310716 Tehran IRNA in English 0655 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 31, IRNA — The Palestinian ambassador to Tehran, Salah Zawawi in a meeting with the acting foreign minister, 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, here Wednesday, stressed the need for continuation of struggles of Palestinian revolutionaries against the Zionist regime.

He further explained the vicious plans of the U.S. and the Zionist Governments to establish peace with Jordan and their efforts to disregard the Palestinians' role in the Middle East.

Zawawi added that at present the Palestinian forces were under greater pressure and, therefore, the Palestinians had to resume their campaign against Zionists. On this, he added, the majority of Palestinian militants agree.

Besharati stressed the need for liberation of Jerusalem and said that all Muslims had to work towards this goal. Unfortunately, he added, ever since armed struggle against the Zionist regime has been ignored, the Zionists and their supporters have increased their pressure.

At the end he reiterated Iran's support for the Palestinians and added that annihilation of the Zionist regime and liberation of the holy Jerusalem will come only when the Palestinians rise against the Zionists and do away with any compromising tendencies.

Official Leaves for Syria With Khamene'i Message

LD301531 Tehran IRNA in English 1510 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 30 IRNA — Deputy Foreign Minister in charge of Political Affairs, Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam Wednesday [30 October] left here for Syria to hand a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Sheykh ol-Eslam is also to discuss recent regional developments with Syrian authorities.

Talks With Syrian Vice President

LD310632 Tehran IRNA in English 0550 GMT 31 Oct,85

[Text] Damascus, Oct. 31, IRNA — The Foreign Ministry political deputy, Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, arrived here Wednesday night with a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i of Iran for President Hafiz al-asad of Syria.

After arrival he met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and discussed the latest developments in the region and bilateral relations.

Another subject raised in the discussion was ways of encountering treacherous policies of Arab reactionaries.

Syrian Support Praised

GF291733 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Unattributed commentary: "The Syrian Foreign Affairs Minister's Message"]

[Text] Dear listeners, while certain agencies continue to issue reports on the activity of the committee designed to remove differences between Syria and Iraq and Syria and Jordan — which was established during the extraordinary conference of Arab leaders in Casablanca — the talks between the Syrian and Jordanian prime ministers have led to a number of rumors. The Islamic Republic of Iran has remained silent and inactive in the face of these reports because of its conviction that they are merely rumors.

Considering Syria's resistance to the Zionist enemy, the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who are aware of the way the imperialist mass media organs have been issuing propaganda in favor of Imperialism and Zionism over the past 5 years by using the war the imperialist forces and the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime have imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran, has refrained from demonstrating any major reaction. Instead, it has described the rumors as a new conspiracy designed to deal blows to relations among the region's progressive regimes and characterized this conspiracy as an empty propaganda move.

However, in the face of the strengthening rumors, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' sent a message to the Islamic Republic of Iran's Foreign Affairs Ministry poining to the just position of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the war against the Iraqi regime.

He said: Certain political circles and news agencies are interpreting the work of the committee to remove differences among the Arab countries as the emergence of discord among Iran, Syria, and Libya and are endeavoring to crush the confidence these countries have in one another with a view to dealing a blow upon the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist front.

Noting that Syria has not adopted a new stand concerning the war Iraq has imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Syrian foreign minister pointed to the importance of the solidarity among Iran, Syria, and Libya.

Stressing that the reports referred to are designed to harm this solidarity, he continued: Although the claims issued by news agencies controlled by puppet regimes state that an atmosphere of reconciliation has been created between Syria and the fascist Iraqi regime, it is nothing but a propaganda offensive.

In another part of his message, the Syrian foreign minister stated that it is impossible to reconcile Syria and Iraq and that the criminal nature of the Iraqi regime is understood by everyone. He also stressed that the Syrian Government had informed the committee to remove differences that the work to reconcile Syria and Iraq had been terminated.

Tehran on Confidence Vote for New Ministers

LD291313 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1057 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Station commentary on Majlis' vote of confidence to the new cabinet ministers]

[Text] Yesterday, 22 members of Prime Minister Musavi's cabinet received a vote of confidence from the Majlis. Afterwards, with the announcement of voting results and the active attitude of the Majlis concerning the composition of the new cabinet, Prime Minister Musavi expressed his gratitude for the profound kindness and support given by the Majlis and then emphasized the need for creative and close coordination with the president.

He also said: I hope the government will act as a good imitator of the imam and achieve success in materializing the sacred aspirations of the combatants as well.

Under the existing circumstances when the new cabinet is taking charge of running state affairs, it becomes necessary to point out that the government's success is entirely dependent on popular support. In this particular field, experience has made it abundantly clear that the success of the Islamic Revolution in fighting the uninterrupted torrents of difficulties and hardships created by global arrogance is wholly dependent on the uninterrupted and glorious presence of the Muslim ummah in political, military, and economic arena. It is quite obvious that without such presence the frightening waves of difficulties at any moment could expose to the threat of extinction the foundation and the very survival of the Islamic Revolution and its valuable achievements.

Having said that, it is therefore necessary for the new government to formulate its programs in line with making use of the capabilities and potentials of the people. Allocating sensitive posts to the faithful and committed forces is another issue that the government will have to take into account for the committed forces, considering their active presence in the Islamic Revolution arena as well as in confronting the difficulties inherent in it, have been in a better position to identify the true nature of the revolution than anyone else. It is this very correct identification which enables them to cope with the revolution's problems more objectively, thus adopting more suitable decisions with regard to the country's issues.

Similarly, under the present circumstances when the new government is embarking upon its task, it would be more appropriate for the media, considering their immense mission in expressing and reflecting the views, opinions, and criticism of the people, to adopt a healthy and moral attitude in discharging their tasks and help the authorities as much as possible in serving the people.

By reflecting the people's views, the media will not only help to increase people's participation in the country's affairs, they will also enable the executive, judicial, and particularly, the people's representatives to become more familiar than before with the people's views and outlook, thus basing their decisions on these views.

Research Group Comments on New Musavi Cabinet

GF300924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Untitled commentary prepared by the Research Group of the Central News Unit]

[Text] The new cabinet of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, headed by Mir Hoseyn Musavi, officially started its work yesterday. The cabinet received a vote of confidence in a public session of the Majlis on Monday [28 October] after 10 hours of speeches both for and against the cabinet.

The two ministers proposed by the premier for the Ministries of Finance and Economy and Mines and Metals failed to gain enough votes. Therefore, with the Majlis approving 22 of the ministers, Musavi's cabinet was shaped and legalized.

One point worth mentioning about the cabinet is the arrival of seven new ministers. Two of the ministers, those of petroleum and energy, have served in other cabinets in different posts. The fact that the cabinet is young also makes it a special one. This factor, while holding the tremendous energy and potential for work, innovation, and service for the Islamic society, makes it more clear to the administration that there is a necessity to use other experienced forces.

In other words, the cabinet will achieve greater success with regard to present issues and difficulties in the country once it taps the achievements already gained by the executive branch of government either by using capable experienced people or their useful ideas.

The present circumstances in the country make it necessary for us to draw the attention of the cabinet and all the people to a few other points. The Islamic Republic of Iran has now entered the

6th year of its brave resistance. If we look at the progress of the events in the imposed war, we notice that victory in the war is only possible with help from God, and only by full mobilization of the country's economic, human, military, and cultural resources in addition to other aspects in society.

Islamic Iran changed the course of war to its favor and pushed the enemy to weakness at a time when the enemy enjoyed the greatest help and support from international and regional circles. The resistance front of the Islamic ummah has come this far only with the help of God and by correct utilization of all its resources. We must also remember that the current trend will only achieve full victory if we truthfully provide to the war fronts everything they need, spiritually and materially.

In other words, authorities and ministers, Majlis deputies, and all officials of the country must place at their priorities the slogan "War, War Until Victory." This means that the various ministries must mobilize all their resources, as much as it is possible, for the war fronts.

On the other hand, as the people themselves have repeatedly announced, it is necessary to keep the present state of readiness and increase this readiness day by day. The history of the world's wars show that the will of a steadfast people and their power to withstand problems and difficulties to achieve greater goals has been the first rule for victory.

In any case, as the imam of ummah has mentioned several times coordination among all forces, organizations, and bodies, including the president, the government, the Majlis, and others can bring victory and greater success for the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Students Declare Support for Egyptian Students

GF300542 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The Islamic League for University Students in Iran issued a statement yesterday in which it declared its support for the Islamic movement of the Muslim students and citizens in Egypt who, in their demonstrations, are demanding the expulsion of the Zionists from Islamic territory.

The statement indicated the strength of Islamic unity, which was the symbol of the Iranian Muslim people's victory over the shah's regime and international arrogance. The statement emphasized the need for Islamic countries to adhere to unity for the sake of achieving victory.

The Islamic League for University Students in Iran urged the professors and students of the universities in Islamic countries to support the movement of university students in Egypt so that its people will, with God's aid and perseverent effort, achieve the sacred Islamic aims.

Tehran Reportage on Anti-Regime Events in Iraq

20 Die in Clashes

LD290019 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Reports received from Iraq indicate internal clashes have occurred among the forces affiliated with Saddam's regime in protest against the suppression of Muslim Iraqi people. According to a Central News Unit report, in an internal clash which took place in Wadi al-Hajar district in Mosul between various forces and Saddam's security forces, 20 members of the Jaysh al-Sha'bi were killed. According to an informed source, after these clashes the situation in Mosul was very tense and Saddam's security forces have been put on the alert. The report of the Central News Unit, quoting the same source, indicates that during the past few days 36 Muslim Iraqi revolutionaries detained in Dahuk jail have been transferred from that prison. No information is available about the fate of those prisoners.

It should be noted that Saddam's regime uses the word "transferred" for prisoners who are executed in secret.

Revolutionaries Kill Policemen

LD301520 Tehran IRNA in English 1105 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 30, IRNA — Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries killed some 11 Iraqi policemen in an armed clash in south of An Nasiriyah Province, last month. In this clash, three Iraqi Muslim mujahidin were martyred.

The Iraqi Revolutionaries also attacked a military base in Al-Hakika district, south of Iraq, last month. The personnel stationed in the base fled and their arms were seized by the revolutionaries. Afterwards the mujahidin set the base ablaze. One of the mujahidin was injured during the attack.

Planes Forced to Retreat

GF270652 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] According to reports from Iraq reaching the Central News Unit, two bases and two surveillance posts of the Iraqi regime's armed forces in Dahuk were hit in a missile attack by Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries, and six armored vehicles were destroyed. During these operations, which culminated in a heavy 6-hour battle between the Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries and the Iraqi regime's forces, some Iraqi aircraft flew to Dahuk to assist the Saddamists, but were forced to retreat from the area due to the heavy fire of the Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries.

52 Kurds Killed

LD300230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Following the demonstrations of the people of Sulaymani and the declaration of martial law in that city, 52 more Muslim Kurdish revolutionaries were executed by the Ba'thist rulers of

Iraq. According to an IRNA report quoting reliable sources, during the past week in order to prevent the spreading of demonstrations the Iraqi regime brought a large number of forces from Kirkuk to Sulymani. Those forces, in addition to executing 52 persons and arresting dozens of others, started harassing the people of the city and forcibly sent a number of them to the fronts.

Following these measures, the Muslim Iraqi revolutionaries identified a security agent and captured him. The security forces then attacked the buildings belonging to the people of Sulaymani and destroyed a number of shops in Al-Harithah district with bulldozers, and killed 11 persons in a public bath.

Meanwhile, in Irbil and Dahuk in Iraqi Kurdestan the Kurdish Muslims attacked the Zionist forces of Saddam and inflicted losses and casualties upon them. In response to these actions, in addition to bombing the Qal'ah District the Iraqi regime declared martial law in those two towns.

Police Officers, Soldiers Killed

GF301551 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Muslim Iraqi revolutionaries killed 11 members of the police force and the so-called people's army of the Ba'thist regime ruling in Iraq. During this clash, which took place in southern Al-Nasiriyah last month, two mujahidin were killed. Reports indicate that the Iraqi regime ferried its dead to the Al-Nasiriyah hospital.

Also last month, Muslim Iraqi revolutionaries attacked a military base in (Al-'Ukaykah) in southern Iraq, forcing its occupants to flee and capturing the base's weapons. During this attack, one Iraqi mujahidin was martyred. At the end of the operation, the Muslim revolutionaries set fire to the base.

SAIRI Leader Urges Use of Battalions of Iraqi POW's

LD302138 Tehran IRNA in English 1824 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Arak, Central Prov. Oct. 30, IRNA — Freedom battalions comprised of Iraqi POW's will be formed in order to liberate Iraqi nation, said the spokesman of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI), Muhammad Baqer Hakim, here Wednesday.

Addressing a group of Iraqi POW's here, Hakim said that SAIRI urges the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran to agree to the proposal so that the POW's could be dispatched to the fronts as soon as possible.

He said that if the Islamic Republic agreed to the freedom battalions of Iraqi POW's, it would be the first-ever in history.

Lists Military Programs

LD302106 Tehran IRNA in English 1834 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Arak, Central Prov. Oct. 30, IRNA — Military programmes of the Supreme Assembly of Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI) are three fold, said SAIRI spokesman, Muhammad Baqer Hakim here Wednesday.

Hakim said that the programmes comprise recruitment, mobilization, and formation of commando cells to operate inside Iraq.

Groups of commandos consisting of Iraq mujahidin have also been trained to undertake operations against military economic installations in Iraq, Hakim said. The commandos strike when the time is ripe, he added.

The SAIRI spokesman said the Iraqi nation's hatred of Saddam was growing. He said Muslim Kurdish mujahidin recently clashed with Iraqi troops bringing in its wake the execution of 30 Kurds by the Baghdad rgime. The Iraqi nation, he added, has decided to continue its armed-struggle until the final victory.

Baqer Hakim urged both nations of Iran and Iraq to exploit every opportunity for liberating Iraq from Saddam's regime for the revival of their Islamic belief and dignity.

Spokesman on 'Ashura-IV', Resistence Acts

GF310808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam al-Hakim, spokesman for the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq [SAIRI], gave an interview to IRNA. While referring to the results of the victorious "Ashura-IV" operations, he said: The regime ruling over Iraq has been greatly frightened by these operations and is trying to build defenses to prevent its progress.

He then referred to the internal situation in Iraq and said that in view of the fact that a majority of the people of Iraq, particularly the army, hate the Saddam regime, so far 15 attempts have been made to topple the Saddam regime. In the latest attack on the life of Saddam in Ba'qubah region, several of his bodyguards were killed.

Commenting on the widespread demonstrations by the Iraqi people in the month of Muharram [17 September-15 October] in Al-Sulaymaniyah and Irbil against the Saddam regime which resulted in the clamping of martial law on these cities, he said that more than 500 persons in Al-Sulaymaniyah were arrested and several were thrown out of their homes.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,274

LD301543 Tehran IRNA in English 1517 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 30, IRNA — More than 26 Iraqi troops were killed or wounded and two vehicles as well as several bunkers of the enemy were destroyed in the western fronts over the past 24 hours when their positions were shelled by Iran's Mulsim combatants, the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces reported here Wednesday.

Announced this in its Communique Number 2274, the command added that Iranian fighters' artillery fire forced an Iraqi patrol unit to flee in the region of Sumar.

In the northwestern fronts, the communique said, all enemy operations including flights of Iraqi war planes were checked by Iranian Muslim combatants who also opened fire on enemy concentrations sites and positions, inflicting substantial casualties and losses on them and silencing the enemy artillery.

The communique added that Iranian forces checked all enemy operations in the southern fronts including vehicle movements in the north of Hawr al-Huwayzah, as well as activities of Iraqi tanks in the region of Yabis and flights of war planes over the past 24 hours.

Iraqi Ba'thists stationed in these fronts sustained heavy casualties and damage during artillery duel with Iranian troops on Tuesday, the command said.

Iran's Gendarmerie forces exchanged artillery fire with Iraqis across the Arvand River over the past 24 hours, killed or wounding a number of Iraqi troops, lessening the enemy engineering operations and silencing their artillery, the communique said.

Sporadic artillery fire of Iraqi forces on the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr in Khuzestan Province over the past 24 hours damaged some buildings in Abadan, the communique concluded.

Aircraft Downed in Gulf

LD301652 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] An Iraqi aggressor aircraft which attempted to attack the oil platforms in the south of our country at 1330 today, became the target of the fire of the air-defense unit of the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Navy, and was brought down in the waters of the Persian Gulf.

According to a report from the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during the past 24 hours, the combatants of Islam, in the operational sectors of the northwestern and western battlefronts, while identifying and observing all the movements and the defensive efforts of the enemy, and while neutralizing and foiling the flights of their aircraft, by accurate and effective artillery and other weaponry fire on the concentration points of the enemy forces and on their positions, destroyed 2 enemy vehicles and killed and wounded more than 26 enemy troops. On the basis of this report, during the past 24 hours, the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr came under the sporadic enemy fire.

Abadan, Khorramshahr Shelled

GF301352 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Unit correspondent, over the past 24 hours the shelling by heavy artillery of the warmongering Saddamist mercenaries continued upon the resisting cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr. As a result, seven houses in Abadan were damaged.